



Mammal Species Richness

These EnviroAtlas national maps display the number of mammal species based on potential habitat within each 12-digit hydrologic unit ([HUC](#)) in the conterminous United States. These data are based on habitat models rather than wildlife counts. Potential habitat may include significant migration routes to wintering areas.

Why are mammal species important?

Mammal species richness estimates the number of mammal species that may inhabit an area based on potential habitat. Species richness is one measure of [biodiversity](#) that can represent the relative conservation value of a particular area. Many scientists believe that biodiversity, because it represents all forms of life on earth, provides the core benefits that humans derive from their environment to sustain human society, economy, health, and well-being. Managing areas for biodiversity is one way to balance competing demands for ecosystem services.¹

Each species plays an important role within its [ecosystem](#), and ecosystems are highly interconnected. Each species depends on others for some aspect of its survival to provide food, habitat, decomposition, pollination, or control of pest species. The removal of even one species from an ecosystem can create a [trophic cascade](#) that can affect the entire [food chain](#).

Mammals are a diverse group of vertebrates that play important roles in ecosystems as herbivores, carnivores, insect, and carrion feeders, plant pollinators, and seed dispersers.² Mammals in these various roles affect their habitats by modifying vegetation composition, diversity, and condition. For example, grazers and browsers directly modify the species composition and condition of grassland and forest habitats. Top predators, by regulating herbivore numbers, indirectly influence habitat condition by reducing grazing pressure on plant production. A predator-prey balance, now lost in many ecosystems, helps to maintain vegetation and wildlife species diversity.³

Mammals are economically and culturally important. Many people enjoy simply viewing mammals and they seek them out in their natural habitats. Mammals are an important food source. Big game hunting has a long tradition in the U.S.; in 2011, about 85% of hunters pursued large mammals.⁴ The total economic impact of terrestrial wildlife for 2015 was \$346 billion with hunting providing \$78 billion. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that one-third of what hunters



spent in 2011 went towards accommodations, transportation, and other tourism-related activities.⁴ The presence of large mammals creates revenue from federal excise taxes and hunting licenses, which is used to support community and regional conservation efforts, land acquisition, and wildlife restoration projects.

How can I use this information?

Three EnviroAtlas maps, Mean, Maximum, and Normalized Index of Biodiversity (NIB) for mammal species richness illustrate numbers of mammal species within each 12-digit HUC for the conterminous United States.⁵ Used together or independently, these maps can help identify areas of potentially low or high mammal species richness to help inform decisions about resource restoration, use, and conservation. Knowing mammal species richness is one element of biodiversity conservation. Mean richness is a commonly used and understood value for comparison. NIB provides an index to compare a metric with other metrics across multiple project scales simultaneously. Maximum richness identifies areas that are species rich but may not occupy large areas (e.g. linear riparian areas).

These maps can be used in conjunction with other maps in EnviroAtlas such as ecoregions, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) protected areas database ([PAD-US](#)), or the USGS Gap Analysis Project ([GAP](#)) ecological systems to identify areas with high ecological or recreational value for conservation, recreation, or restoration planning. Connectivity planning is also important for mobile mammal species with large territories. After learning the mammal

species richness values for a particular 12-digit HUC, users can investigate an area more intensively by using individual species models available from the GAP Project.

How were the data for this map created?

The USGS GAP project maps the distribution of natural vegetation communities and potential habitat for individual terrestrial vertebrate species. These models utilize predictive environmental variables (e.g., GAP land cover, elevation, distance to water) to predict habitat for each species. GAP modeled habitat for 365 terrestrial mammal species that reside, breed, or use the habitat within the U.S. for a significant portion of their life history. The mean and maximum numbers of mammal species in each 30-meter pixel were calculated for each 12-digit HUC. The mean species richness value by HUC was divided by the maximum mean value within all HUCs to calculate the NIB.

What are the limitations of these data?

EnviroAtlas uses the best data available, but there are still limitations associated with these data. The data, based on models and large national geospatial databases of predicted habitat, are estimations of reality that may overestimate actual mammal species presence. Modeled data are intended to complement rather than replace monitoring data. Habitat models do not predict the actual occurrence of species, but rather their potential occurrence based on their known associations with certain habitat types. Habitat is only one factor that determines the actual presence of a species. Other factors include habitat quality, predators, prey, competing species, and fine scale habitat features.

Other essential species information in addition to species richness includes the types of species and their [functional groups](#), whether they are rare or common, native or non-native, tolerant or intolerant of disturbance.

How can I access these data?

EnviroAtlas data can be viewed in the interactive map, accessed through web services, or downloaded. Individual 30-meter pixel data may be downloaded from the [New Mexico State University Center for Applied Spatial Ecology](#).

Where can I get more information?

A selection of resources related to mammals and biodiversity is listed below. Information on the models and data used in the USGS Core Science Analytics, Synthesis & Library's [GAP](#) project is available on their website. For additional information on how the data were created, access the [metadata](#) for the data layer from the layer list drop down menu. To ask specific questions about this data layer, please contact the [EnviroAtlas Team](#).

Acknowledgments

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Selected Publications

1. Boykin, K.G., W.G. Kepner, D.F. Bradford, R.K. Guy, D.A. Kopp, A. Leimer, E. Samson, F. East, A. Neale, and K. Gergely. 2013. [A national approach for mapping and quantifying habitat-based biodiversity metrics across multiple spatial scales](#). *Ecological Indicators* 33:139–147.
 2. Kremen, C. 2005. [Managing ecosystem services: What do we need to know about their ecology?](#) *Ecology Letters* 8:468–479.
 3. Miller, B., B. Dugelby, D. Foreman, C. Martinez del Rio, R. Noss, M. Phillips, R. Reading, M.E. Soulé, J. Terborgh, and L. Wilcox. 2001. [The importance of large carnivores to healthy ecosystems](#). *Endangered Species Update* 18(5):202–210.
 4. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2013. [2011 National survey of fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation](#), FHW/11-NAT (RV), Washington, D.C.
 5. Kepner, W.G., K.G. Boykin, D.F. Bradford, A.C. Neale, A.K. Leimer, and K.J. Gergely. 2011. [Biodiversity metrics fact sheet](#), EPA/600/F-11/006, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- Pearce, D., and D. Moran. 1994. *The economic value of biodiversity*. International Union for Conservation of Nature, Taylor and Francis, New York, New York. 104 p.